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CONSERVANCY WORKS IN KWANGTUNG.

THE BOARD'S FIRST WORK REPORT.

We have received from the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung a copy of the Report of the Engineer-in-Chief for the period September 1st, 1919 to June 30th, 1920. The Report is illustrated by ten plans and a map of the East River.

Captain Tiao Yu Ying, Director-General of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, in an introduction to the report says:

"It affords me great pleasure to put before the public the first work-report of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung for the period September 1st, 1919 to June 30th, 1920. The execution of this work has been made possible through the generous grant of over one million dollars from the Central Government, of sixty thousand dollars from the Military Government, and through the monthly remittances for office upkeep from the Treasury of the Local Government.

"These grants—even though small compared with the total required for conservancy works in this province—have given the Board an opportunity to start work in different places where local relief could be obtained, and through this the layman has received direct demonstration of the methods we want to employ in our conservancy schemes. It must be remembered, however, that full benefits will be obtained only when the work has been carried on to its completion.

"I earnestly hope, therefore, that further grants or a tax levied on the areas in question will put our board in position to continue its conservancy works for the benefit of a large population which, under the prevailing circumstances, is living in constant danger of having fields and houses destroyed by the continually recurring floods.

Captain G. W. Olivecrona, the Engineer-in-Chief, recalls in his report that a preliminary estimate of the cost of putting the West River dykes and flood gates in serviceable order was \$11,500,000, and that complete regulation of the rivers that empty into the Canton Delta, in order to prevent them inundating the country, would cost \$20,000,000.

To raise this considerable sum a tax on the land which would benefit from the improvements was recommended. It was stated that a yearly fee of 42 cents per acre would yield sufficient funds to permit the completion of the whole reconstruction scheme in fifteen years. The Provincial Assembly, failing for some unstated reason, to consider a proposal to make the tax suggested a legal obligation, the Board was unable, for lack of funds, to enter upon any form of construction work for the time being. The expenses incurred in surveying had been defrayed from funds appropriated partly by the Flood Relief Funds kept by the Cantonese Club at Peking, and partly by the local Government, but these funds were exhausted. Realising the importance of the Board's work being continued, the Provincial Government made a monthly grant to the Board, but "owing to adverse circumstances" the Provincial Government subsequently found itself unable to continue to pay the full amount needed, but "fortunately a grant of over one million dollars was obtained from the Central Government in August, 1919, for the purpose of making a beginning on the much-needed flood preventive work along the rivers in Kwangtung."

This grant was made through the Canton Customs and the Commission of Customs controls. In December last the Military Government contributed the sum of \$50,000 towards the cost of the flood preventive works in the East River districts. "The main expense, however, is being defrayed from the Central Government grant."

The financial statement covering the period July 1st to December 31st, 1920, shows that a total of \$126,101.51 had been expended in that period and that the cash balance in hand was \$35,045.73.

AMERICA'S RIVALS IN PHILIPPINES.

New York, February 17th. Mr. Joseph W. Fordney, the Congressman who is the originator of the Emergency Tariff Bill now before Congress, has uttered a warning, that the United States is likely to lose its trade leadership in the Philippines unless American manufacturers use more of the islands' raw staples. He said European trade was showing a tendency to revive in the islands because, owing to exchange conditions, European goods, despite a 25 per cent. duty, were cheaper than American goods. He asserted that the peso had depreciated because of the cessation of the American demand for Philippine staples. — U.S. Navy Radio, through Reuter.

ORATORIOS IN CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

The possibility of continuing to perform oratorios on special occasions at York Minster, in view of the very meagre support accorded by the public, as represented by the collection, is engaging the serious attention of the authorities. On the last Sunday in Advent there was a huge congregation to hear Brahms' "Requiem," but the total collection only amounted to £50 19s. 9d. The out-of-pocket expenses, including the cost of the orchestra, printing and labour in the preparation of the nave, was £180, leaving a deficit of £120. The chairman of the support committee gathered from the fact that the collection consisted of 2,205 coins, of which no less than 1,294 were coins, 202 being half-pennies. Only 114 coins were over a shilling, and 1,300 under that amount. "If that is the measure of people's interest in such services," says the Dean, "it is going to be quite impossible to carry these things on."

OVER-ZEALOUS DEBT COLLECTING.

DAMAGES AWARDED FOR WRONGFUL ARREST.

Arising out of an action in which Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. sued the Chin Wa Trading Co., and Pow Man Hing, then described as managing partner thereof, for \$234.65 for goods supplied, Pow Man Hing, yesterday, brought an action in the Summary Court, before Mr. J. B. Wood, against Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. for damages for wrongful arrest.

Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, appeared for Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. and Mr. A. H. Crew for Pow Man Hing.

Mr. Munton, of the engineering department of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., explained in evidence that the firm had sold goods to the Chin Wa Trading Co., which subsequently closed down. At the end of last year a Chinese employee of his firm pointed out Pow Man Hing to him as a responsible member of the Chin Wa Trading Co. and steps were taken to cause him to appear before the Court.

Mr. Turner: Did you think that the man was going to leave the Colony?

Witness: The ship was practically shut and when my broker told me that Pow Man Hing tried to avoid him and having past experience of the way small Chinese firms disappear overnight, I came to the conclusion that he was likely to leave the Colony.

Mr. Crew: After you had found that he was living in Aberdeen, you then rushed off to your solicitors and issued a writ against him for his arrest?

Witness: Pow Man Hing was the only man I knew.

His Lordship: Having discovered his address, you took no steps to ascertain his position?

Witness: No. We thought he was a partner in the firm.

Mr. Crew: It is a serious matter to arrest a man. Did you take any steps to refer to the Directory to find out that the man whom you were going to arrest was partner and not an employee?

The witness replied in the negative.

The Chinese broker of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., said that he had been looking out for Pow Man Hing since June. He saw him once in Wellington Street, but the moment he saw he was observed he ran away.

Mr. Crew complained that, through Messrs. Shewan Tomes' action, his client had been dragged from his family house at an early hour of the morning, in the presence of his friends and relatives, and had lost considerable "face."

Mr. Turner, on behalf of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., intimated that their action against the plaintiff was based on misleading information received from one of their clerks. Mr. Turner submitted that only nominal damages should be awarded. He observed that everyone trading in Hongkong knew that in the peculiar circumstances of the Colony and the nearness of Canton, the chances were 100 to one that Chinese traders whose premises were suddenly closed, as in this case, would disappear. That was the reason for the action of his clients.

Mr. Crew said Mr. Munton had chosen to swear on the information which dishonest folks gave him. It was all very well to arrest a man at 8 o'clock in the morning, drag him up to the Court and possibly have him in gaol for a few days and then say, "Oh, we are very sorry. The story on which we acted is grossly untrue. We acted on the statement of our broker." Of course, said Mr. Crew, the other side had to withdraw the case the moment the man was brought in chambers before his Lordship.

His Lordship thought damages of \$50 and costs would meet the case and remarked that Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. were entitled to some consideration for having withdrawn immediately they discovered the position.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club in this League match to-morrow at 2.15 p.m., on the Club ground:—T. E. Pearce (capt.), M. E. F. Airey, L. J. Davies, G. M. Dorkin, W. H. Drummond, F. H. Farthing, W. H. Hope, R. M. Madden, H. A. Sawyer, D. J. Valentine, and R. E. A. Webster.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service in a friendly match against Hongkong University on the Civil Service ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—G. R. Sayer, E. B. Reed, R. C. Wicheil, E. W. Hamilton, F. J. Ling, H. E. Strange, T. Lumble, G. H. Piercy, W. H. Edmonds, E. F. Fincher, and C. Sarn.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE FIXTURES.

Second Division.

The following are the fixtures for the 2nd Division League to-morrow:—United v. Punjabis—Navy "B" ground, 3 p.m. Staffs v. Club—Sookunpoo ground, 3 p.m. Carlisle v. R.G.A. Res.—Navy "A" ground, 3 p.m. Indian v. South China—St. Joseph's ground, 3 p.m. St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon—St. Joseph's ground, 4.20 p.m.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

The 37th ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, yesterday morning.

Mr. R. G. Shewan presided and there were present Messrs. H. P. White and A. O. Lang (members of the Consulting Committee), Mr. W. J. Hawker, A.C.I.S. (Secretary), and the following shareholders:—Messrs. M. S. Northcote, George Grimble, A. A. Cordeiro, Poon I. Cho, F. Ellis and P. M. N. de Silva.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, from the report and accounts in your hands, you will see that we recommended the payment of a final dividend of \$1 per share, making a total dividend as usual of \$2 per share for the year. The result of the year's work compares unfavourably with that shown the previous year, but we had an unusually adverse state of things to contend with, and under the circumstances we were thankful to have done as well as we have. With exchange falling for the greater part of the year at 5s. 10d. for the dollar it was quite impossible for us to secure profitable returns from gold currency countries. Not only from gold currency countries, but from most markets had been overstocked, and the demand was consequently very poor. The recent drop in exchange, however, has put a better complexion on our business for this year, and our sales already show a good improvement. I do not wish to appear too optimistic but I think I may say that we should certainly do a better turn-over in the coming months.

With regard to the division of profits, as there is no special object in our building up a large reserve fund, we propose putting only \$10,000 to the credit of this fund, and opening an equalization of dividend accounts which will help to stabilize our regular dividend of \$2 and make it a little more certain for shareholders. We also recommended that the staff, but of course, as a liberal as on former occasions. There is nothing in the accounts that requires special mention. Investments stand below current quotations, and stock on hand of raw and wrought material are not only small, but are put in at low and conservative valuations. I now propose that the report and accounts as presented to the meeting be adopted and passed and that we

Place to reserve fund	\$10,000.00
Dividend equalization of	
Dividend account	50,000.00
Pay a bonus to staff of	3,224.55
Pay a final dividend of \$1 per share	60,000.00
Carry forward to new account	9,948.91

When this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions from shareholders.

Mr. A. O. LANG seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Northcote proposed the re-election of Messrs. H. P. White, A. O. Lang and J. H. Wallace to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. GRIMBLE seconded and it was carried.

Mr. White proposed, and Mr. Cordeiro seconded, the re-election of Messrs. F. MacLellan and H. Percy Smith as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$350 each.

This was approved and the meeting concluded.

THE SHAMREEN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

The annual general meeting of ratepayers on the Shamreen was held on Monday, February 28th. H.B.M. Consul-General, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of ratepayers.

THE REPORT.

The Council's report and balance sheet for the year 1920 was adopted.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The following gentlemen were elected as Councilors for the year, 1921:—Messrs. Wm. Farmer, H. S. Smith, H. Sutton, E. Peppercorn, and C. E. Peacock.

FIRE ENGINE TO BE PURCHASED.

The new Council were authorised to purchase a Fire Engine suitable to the requirement of the Shamreen at a price not exceeding \$2,000 sterling.

CEMETERY EXTENSION.

The extension of the Foreigners' Cemetery at Macao Fort was agreed upon, and a sum of \$15,000 was authorised to be spent in reclaiming, bunding and leveling the new ground.

A TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The scheme for a telephone system for Shamreen, as presented by the sub-committee appointed for that purpose, was approved.

APPRECIATION OF MR. FARMER'S SERVICES.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. E. A. Stanton proposed and the Consul-General seconded, that in addition to a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wm. Farmer who for the past four years has carried out the honorary and arduous duties of Superintendent of Police, and Councilor in Charge of Public Works, Afforestation, Fire Brigade, Cemetery, etc., that this public meeting of ratepayers express their appreciation of his valuable services, by authorising the incoming Council to purchase a suitable souvenir to be presented to him as a mark of their appreciation and regard.

This was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A STENO-TYPISTS' UNION NEEDED.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I have the privilege of sharing your valuable columns to advocate the establishment of a stenotypists' association in the Colony?

Wherever for any purpose rapid written communications are needed and wherever and for whatever purposes records are required the services of the shorthand-typist are indispensable. In this age of hurry and bustle every device for saving time is of the utmost value, and are not shorthand and typewriting two of the principal devices employed? Into banks, insurance offices, shipping offices, barristers' chambers and Government departments—the greatest strongholds of conservatism—the shorthand-typist has penetrated in ever-increasing numbers. The adoption of the principle of the twin arts (as shorthand and typewriting are often called) has indeed established something like a scientific basis, and it is universally recognised that the twin arts have an important future before them.

Being a stenotypist myself, and therefore acquainted in a greater or lesser degree with the rights and obligations of such, I am confident that of the hundred and one stenotypists in this Island (male and female) there is not one who is not interested (1) in securing for his or her calling that public respect to which every useful occupation is entitled when its workers do their work well, (2) in disseminating among the public sound opinions as to his or her calling and its requirements, and (3) in questions of status and remuneration. In order to carry these three objects into effect co-operation is needed. As isolated individuals the shorthand-typists of this Colony can exercise little influence. Organised as members of a strong society they could do much. There is nothing about the practice much. There is nothing about the practice of shorthand and typewriting that exempts those who follow it from the truth that union is strength. Co-operation to promote common ends are invaluable. The results are always beneficial. In England there are existing organisations which have rendered excellent service to shorthand-typists. Those who deplore the inefficiency that they sometimes witness, and those who complain of a tendency on the part of employers to pay too little for good work, might both do well to consider whether organisation among themselves might not do something towards removing the evils which they bewail.

With the present abnormal increase in the cost of living, the Colony enjoy the more or less (with certain exceptions) insufficient to secure for themselves the comforts to which they are entitled. The work of a stenotypist is not as simple as it would seem, and, though to be efficient he needs to spend a good few years in mastering his art, he is underpaid. There can be no doubt that the salary now paid to stenographers needs improvement. The only mode that appears to me of securing this improvement is by the stenographers in this Colony forming themselves into an association. The advantages to be derived from such an association are many. It would be the happy means of bringing together the many stenographers in the Colony; and periodical meetings could be held for the purposes of improving the lot of the stenotypist—educationally, socially and financially.

I trust some of the stenographers in the Colony who are more able than I will take up the cause and convene a meeting of all stenographers without regard to race, creed or sex with the view of forming an association.—Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Yours faithfully,

"STENO-TYPIST"

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1921.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE CHALLENGE CUPS.

The winners of the Challenge Cups at the Flower Show were:—Pot Plants Open to all.—Sir Paul Chater, with carnations. Pot Plants, Penk Gardens.—Sir Robert Ho Tung, with tall nasturtiums. Vegetables Open to all.—Kowloon Cricket Club, with leeks. Vegetables, Penk Gardens.—Mrs. A. Denison, with tomatoes. Cut Flowers open to all.—Sir Paul Chater, with carnations. Cut Flowers, Penk Gardens.—Mr. T. E. Pearce, with sweet peas.

A sum of upwards of \$500 was realized for the North China Famine Relief Fund by the sale of flowers and plants.

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY.

"Captain Drew," which the Warwick Comedy Co. gave last night is a delightful domestic comedy—by many considered to be the most outstanding of Hubert Henry Davies' many successes. It introduced the "eternal triangle" in a totally different way. Mr. N. Thompson had very congenial part in that of "Captain Drew" and took full advantage of the many amusing situations, while Miss Joy Mayne in the part of Mrs. Moxon was most admirable. Another player in the Warwick Company who appears too seldom is Miss Dorothy Radford. In this play she portrayed a stupid, affected young person, who is always labouring under the delusion that she is upon the point of crossing her path. Some of the situations thus brought about were extremely entertaining.

To-night, the Company present "We were Twenty-one."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday. There were present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS (Major-General Sir GEORGE MACARTNEY KIRKPATRICK, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEYMOUR, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. C. McL. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAH.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.
Hon. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were confirmed and signed by the President.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the Jurors List for 1921, and the Quarterly Return of Expenditure on sub-heads met by savings under heads of expenditure for the fourth quarter of 1920.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Finance Minutes Nos. 8 and 9 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, also laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee No. 1.

THE LIGHT DUES QUESTION.

The next business was the consideration of the resolution moved at the last meeting of the Council by the Colonial Secretary providing for the continuance of the Light Dues (Special Assessment).

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: Sir, since the last Council meeting, at which I asked for the postponement of this resolution, the matter has been very carefully considered by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, and whilst we are not prepared to oppose this resolution we abstain on the condition that the Government is prepared to give us a pledge that no further taxation or light dues upon shipping shall be made in future. We do this for the reason that we know—and would again draw the attention of the Government to it—the absolute necessity of maintaining this port as an absolutely free port, as far as it is possible, in the interests of British trade. Only a few years ago it was absolutely one of the freest ports in the world, and with certain limited restrictions it is so today. It is because the Chamber of Commerce, representing not only the great shipping interests, but the British mercantile interests in the Colony, are convinced that it is essential to the maintenance of the trade which is the life-blood of this place that these conditions should be maintained, that we are asking for this pledge.

The Hon. Mr. JOHNSTONE: I beg to support my friend Mr. Holyoak. Sir, I think you yourself are now prepared to admit that the harbour is the one asset of this Colony, and, although I do not think that our status as a free port will be greatly interfered with by the additional cent on the light dues, I am prepared to vote in favour of the resolution, provided the Government will give us some assurance that the money so raised will be spent on improvements to the harbour itself.

The Hon. Mr. PARR: I should like to associate myself, Sir, with the remarks of the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hon. Mr. Johnstone.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I desire to support the observations which have fallen from my hon. unofficial colleagues.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: Gentlemen, it is a little difficult to give a pledge in the very wide terms asked for by Mr. Holyoak, but all I can say is that I fully appreciate the importance of keeping this harbour as free as possible to trade. But I must say that I do not think the very small levy on shipping which is involved in these light dues is a matter of serious importance to shipping. If we ceased to collect these dues, what would happen? The shipping companies' profit by this reduction would be a small item even to them, and the general public would derive no advantage. I would like to ask my hon. friend, Mr. Parr, whether, if this levy is abolished, or reduced, there is any possibility of the freights and passages charged by the P. & O. Company being reduced. If freights and passenger rates are to continue at their present exorbitant figure I submit that the Companies can well afford to contribute a small sum towards expenses which will otherwise fall on the general taxpayer. If, of course, the reduction of the light dues would result in the reduction of cost to the

public of shipping services, I should be happy to agree to their removal. I am not absolutely clear as to the meaning of Mr. Holyoak's remarks about a pledge that no further burden should be placed on shipping. I think in those wide terms it is quite impossible to give any such pledge. I will now make a further suggestion which has occurred to me. It is clear, I think, that the present dues have not been felt as a burden; in fact I think I might go so far as to say that the majority of the members of the Council have forgotten that the measure was only to be a temporary one and were surprised when the proposal that they should be made permanent was brought forward.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: No, no, I object, sir.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: The question of what further burdens, if any, may necessarily be imposed on shipping depends on various factors in the future. As I indicated before, I imagine that in the future, a very large sum of money will have to be spent in order to keep the harbour up-to-date. The amount which I imagine will be spent will in any case be so large that the receipts from the light dues will represent a very trivial amount in comparison with it. If we have to spend large sums on the harbour it is not perhaps entirely unreasonable that shipping should be asked to pay for it. I confess that as far as possible I should desire that no additional burden should be placed on shipping, but we must conceive the possibility of this being done, I am not quite clear at what period of the present year the cost of the typhoon refuge will be worked off.

The COLONIAL TREASURER: October.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: In that case, it means keeping on this tax practically for the whole year. The suggestion I make to the Council is that, without pledging ourselves definitely in the future, we will vote that this levy be continued during the present year, and the matter can be considered thereafter and if it is necessary in the course of future years to levy additional dues on shipping, the two things can be considered together. I think that is a reasonable suggestion. In that case, the resolution would be that the light dues should continue during the present year to be collected.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I do not think I am prepared to vote for this increase without some pledge that a further tax shall not be made in the near future. I made the stipulation at the special request of the Chamber of Commerce because we are quite conscious that before long we are likely to have the report of Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice as to necessary improvements and harbour developments. It is precisely for that reason that the Chamber of Commerce is so extremely anxious to guard against undue taxation falling upon shipping, which, I repeat, is the life-blood of the Colony. It is not necessarily an Eldorado from which taxation can be produced for any purpose and it should be most carefully safeguarded. I must confess I heard with some alarm the observations by your Excellency as to future possibilities of taxation on shipping. If harbour developments are recommended by Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice which are necessary for the life of the port they should only be made on condition either that there is sufficient revenue for the Colony to undertake them, or that we should adopt the very obvious course of raising a loan for the purpose, certainly not by taxation on shipping, on which this Colony really depends.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: I am not absolutely clear whether Mr. Holyoak definitely declines to accept the suggestion which I made. If I did not definitely say it, I meant to imply that while these dues are collected we will not raise any additional revenue from shipping, so that, when the question does arise—if it ever does arise—of raising additional taxation from shipping, and comes before the Council, the two things can then be considered together. I think it will be clear that it would be unreasonable to give a definite pledge that no further taxation will be raised from shipping without any knowledge of what will be necessary in the future, and I again suggest that it will be a perfectly reasonable thing to continue the light dues for the present year, on the understanding that no further taxation will be raised from shipping while they are in force.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I am prepared to accept the resolution in the light of your Excellency's explanation. What I understand is that no further taxation will be imposed by the Government upon shipping after the adoption of this resolution, without due notice and full time to consider any further proposal.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: In any case, due notice would naturally be given of any proposals for taxation, but in the present case I am prepared to pledge myself not to suggest that any direct taxation should be imposed on shipping while these dues continue to be collected, on the understanding that they only hold good for the present year.

The Hon. Mr. PARR: In reply to your Excellency's inquiries from me, I should like to say that the cause of the exorbitant freights and passage money, to which your Excellency has referred, does not unfortunately rest with the shipping companies concerned who would all, without exception, prefer that the fares should pursue the even tenor of their way, rather than be affected by the causes before referred to, over which they have no control.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: The resolution now before the Council is the resolution as it appears on the order paper, with the words "during the present year" inserted after the word "collected". The resolution was carried.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. HOLYOAK.

BARKER ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked: Will the Government state when they hope to open the separate Maternity Ward of the Barker Road Hospital?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied: In about fifteen months.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: Sir, with your permission, as I have not had an opportunity of discussing the question, I should like to give notice of the following question, arising out of the answer to my previous question: Will the Government state why they anticipate so long a delay as 15 months in so essential a thing as a maternity ward for the Barker Road Hospital, especially in view of the fact that it has been under consideration now for the best part of two years.

THE POLICE OUT-STATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked: Have the recommendations of the Coroner's jury on the "Tai O" tragedy been carried out as regards two European Policemen being stationed at out-stations?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—Two European Police Officers have been stationed at Tai O since the tragedy, and also at Lok Ma Chau, an exposed frontier station. Two European Officers have also been stationed from time to time at Cheung Chau. The strength of the European Police Force does not admit of a second Police Officer being sent to other rural stations, but when the European Contingent is up to full strength it will be possible to send a second officer to certain other stations.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: In connection with this answer, will the Government state when they expect the European Police Force to be up to full strength?

THE CRACKER-FIRING PRACTICE.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked: Will the Government, in view of the recent tragedy at West Point, wherein several persons lost their lives and many were injured, take steps at once to prohibit the sale of all so-called "Bombs" in this Colony, and further to enforce existing legislation against the throwing of crackers, stones or other missiles from verandahs of houses and buildings into the roadway?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied: The Government intends to prohibit the sale or use in the Colony of all crackers, bombs or other explosive objects that depend for their effect on the shattering of a strong casing or that explode by detonation, and to enforce the provisions of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance where an article used is specifically included in the list of Dangerous Goods. Such prohibition will not affect the crackers generally used. The reply to the latter part of the question is that there is considerable difficulty in enforcing legislation owing to the impossibility in most cases of identifying the actual offender, while there are objections to legislating for the purpose of making the occupier of the premises from which objects are thrown criminally liable for the acts of others.

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked: In view of the general and considerable increase in motor traffic in this Colony, and the probability that it will still further increase ere long, will the Government appoint a small Committee to enquire into, and revise traffic conditions and regulations?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—The traffic regulations were carefully revised last year and it is not considered that any further revision is now required.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: In connection with the answer to this question, as I personally do not accept the Motor Association, nor will I believe the Automobile Association, which I have the honour to represent, I beg to give notice of the following resolution:—

"That in view of the alteration in this Colony, in the opinion of this Council, it is desirable to appoint a small committee to enquire into this matter."

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. POLLOCK.

HANSARD.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., asked: Will the Government include in the Hongkong Hansard all Legislative Council questions which have been answered in the Government Gazette, together with the answers to such questions?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—The answer is in the affirmative.

CENSUS OF CHINESE WHO HAVE BEEN BOUGHT.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked: Will the Government include in the Census which is being compiled this year, a Census of Chinese who have been bought: (a) For purposes of adoption; (b) For domestic service?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied: It is proposed to add a column to the Chinese Schedule requesting information regarding adopted persons. The exact wording is now under consideration.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: arising out of the answer to question 2, I should like to point out that I asked for a census: (a) of Chinese bought for purposes of adoption and (b) of Chinese bought for domestic purposes. I do not know whether, sir, the answer to the question is intended as negating a census of those who have been bought for domestic service or not.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: The answer was meant to imply that the matter was receiving consideration.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: The answer, I think, referred only to adoption; so I am emphasizing the point.

THE KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked: When will work be commenced on the Kowloon Hospital site? What steps are being taken to expedite the building of such hospital?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied: It is not possible at present to give a date. Sketch plans have been prepared and are considered satisfactory. It is possible that work on the site will be commenced within two months, and when the detailed plans are finished tenders will be invited.

THE PEAK TRAMWAY.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked: Is it the fact that, without alteration to the passing points, cars can be put on the Peak Tramway to hold 60 passengers each instead of 40? If so, will the Government, in view of many people being frequently crowded out of the cars, urge the Peak Tramway Company to put on such larger cars at an early date?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied: The whole question of that, if any, alterations are desirable in the Peak Tramway is under consideration, and the Government is not prepared to make any representation to the Company with regard to the size of the cars at the present time.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: With regard to this answer I should like to ask, for how long the Government has had this question of alterations of the Peak Tramway under its consideration—I assume that it must have been a very considerable time—and if so I should like to know when the views of the Government are likely to be given.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: I am afraid I must ask the honourable member to give notice of that question.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked: Will the Government lay upon the table the correspondence between:

(i.) His Excellency the Governor; and
(ii.) The Hongkong Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon the subject of Constitutional Reform, since the Public meeting in January, 1910, at which resolutions were passed in favour of:
(i.) An unofficial majority on the Legislative Council;
(ii.) The abolition of Government nomination in regard to all the non-Chinese members of that Council; and
(iii.) Enlarging the body of electors?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied: It is not proposed to lay the correspondence, practically all of which consists of confidential despatches.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I would ask, sir, why any despatches of a confidential nature should have been sent home on a matter of this sort.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: I am afraid that is not a question which can properly be answered.

TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled an Ordinance to amend the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1912.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. The motion was carried.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On clause 3, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: I propose a small amendment in this clause. In the new paragraph I propose to insert, in the second line the word "public," before the words "motor vehicles," and, in the seventh line, "amendment or" before the word "cancellation."

The clause as amended, and the other clauses of the Bill, were approved.

The meeting of the Council was then resumed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill passed its third reading.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled an Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1905.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

No amendments were made, and, on the resumption of the Council, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill. This was carried.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. the GOVERNOR said: Gentlemen, There is no Bill and no business of immediate urgency which is ready. It would have been impossible to meet next week. I had contemplated meeting the week after, and we might still do so, but I think the best course will be to adjourn *sine die*.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Following the meeting of the Council a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

WATER SUPPLY AT FANLING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$400 in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, New Territories, Water Works, (47) Water Account, (Meters, etc.).

The CHAIRMAN: This sum of \$400 is needed for the purchase of a meter to measure the new Fanling water supply. When the estimates for the current year were drawn up the requirements of the Fanling water supply were not known. The vote was approved.

PUBLIC WORKS AT KOWLOON.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$411.09 in aid of the following vote:—

Public Works Extraordinary, Kowloon: Buildings:—
Tsimshatani Police Station Extension \$116.85
King's Park Quarters, Installing Water Closets 294.24
Total \$411.09

The CHAIRMAN said: These are re-votes of sums that should have been charged against last year's votes, but the invoices did not arrive from the Crown Agents in time.

The vote was approved.
This concluded the business.

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS

— SOFT PLEATED FRONTS —

DRESS COLLARS

— LATEST SHAPES —

DRESS TIES

— BLACK AND WHITE —

SOCKS

BRACES

PUMPS

LIGHT WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

VEST & DRAWERS IN ALL PURE WOOL

WOOL & COTTON.

SILK & WOOL

INDIA GAUZE

AERTEX CELLULAR

COTTON & SOISETTE

TWO THREAD LISLE

THE LIGHTEST WEIGHT UNDERWEAR MADE

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

DICK'S

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC PACKING

In 7-14 and 28lbs boxes.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

187

JUST UNPACKED

"BROADWOOD"

"BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN

tone, touch & design.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

184

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3148.

— 101 —

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS.

We have a good assortment of

CHEVIOTS, SAXONIES & ANGOLAS

FOR THE

PRESENT SEASON.

LATEST STYLES — WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

187

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

A reception in honour of the 29 BISHOPS of the MISSIONS STRANIERES at present in the Colony will be held at the Catholic Union on SUNDAY, the 6th March, at 4.30 P.M., to which all Catholics are cordially invited.

J. D. OSMUND,
President Catholic Union
P. M. HOGSON,
President Catholic Men's Club.
[588]

OVERSEAS CLUB AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscriptions for 1921 are over-due and should be sent to LONDON HEADQUARTERS direct. If Members prefer to pay locally, we are prepared to receive and forward subscriptions on their behalf. Local payment is \$5 and any balance over the 10% will be credited to the Club funds.

O. T. BREAKSPEAR,
Hon. Corresponding Sec. (Hongkong),
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING.

W. J. CRAWFORD,
Hon. Corresponding Sec. (Kowloon),
H. K. & WHARF DOCK CO., LTD.
[589]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"YA SHING"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 15th Mar will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, March 3rd, 1921. [660]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, 11th March, at 8.30 P.M.

- For the following purposes—
- To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.
 - To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
 - To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
 - To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.
O. BLAKER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [635]

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

PUBLIC RUMP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Rump on FRIDAY,

the 4th March, 1921, at 5 P.M., at the Jockey Club Stables.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL-KNOWN RACE PONIES.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [516]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY,
the 8th March, 1921, at 9.30 A.M., at The Naval Depot, Kowloon.

OLD AND SURELUS VICTUALING STORES, &c., &c.

Consisting of—
Blankets, Electric Kettle, Copper Pans, Hardware, Soap, Moss Gear, Table Linen, &c., &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in Catalogue. On View.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [627]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Daywing". [68]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

SATURDAY BANKING HOURS.

BY agreement between the EXCHANGE BANKS, SATURDAY BANKING HOURS in Hongkong, beginning on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1921, will be as follows—

From 9.30 A.M. to 12 Noon only.

For all Banking Business.

Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [544]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB

DINNER AND DANCE.

THE above will take place at the Hongkong Hotel on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at 7.30 P.M.

Plans of tables at the Hongkong Hotel Office.

D. J. PURVES,
Hon. Secretary.

c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [647]

OX, RD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

IT is proposed to hold the above on SATURDAY, March 5th.

Members of the two Universities who wish to attend are asked to send their names, with Colleges and dates, to—

CAPTAIN WARNER,
Government House. [648]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor.

THE Office has been REMOVED to 1st Floor, No. 15, Connaught Road, Central, (beyond the Post Office).

Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [541]

NOTICE.

MESSERS. LITTLE ADAMS & WOOD have REMOVED their Offices to the New Building on Murray Battery, Lower Albert Road.

[630]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE DINING and DANCING accommodation is fully booked for the night of WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1921.

[532]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work.

[440]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1921, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st October, 1920.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th day of February, to MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1921, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [493]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Police Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1921, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [464]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 12th March, 1921, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 3rd, 1921. [553]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ending 31st December, 1920, at the rate of THREE POUNDS STERLING per Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1921, at the Offices of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 26th 1921. [643]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bones P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO.
BB. BV. BZ.

FOR SALE.—1920 HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and Sidecar, Electric Lighting. Excellent condition. Apply Box BZ, Daily Press Office. [50]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM with Verandah for Office, 14, Des Vaux Road Central, 2nd floor.
Apply to—
N. MODY & CO. [651]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—
"A. B.",
Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office, 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor. ROOM No. 1.
Apply to— [131]

WANTED.

BY FOREIGNER FURNISHED ROOM, without meals, Happy Valley or Central district.
Reply—
I.X.L.,
Care of Daily Press Office. [550]

WANTED.

SHIP'S SURGEON for voyage to Australia only. Steamer to sail from Hongkong about 18th March.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, Australian Oriental Line. [545]

IMPORT-EXPORT.

GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of departments, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [328]

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong-nichung, with 7-Roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. E. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Vacant Easter.
Apply to—
Box No. 482,
Care of Daily Press Office. [548]

TENDERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH FROZEN BEEF & MUTTON. Office of Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock A.M., May 10th, 1921, and then opened, for furnishing 8,000,000 pounds of Beef and 80,000 pounds of Mutton. Further information on application. [538]

TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED proposals for the purchase of the U.S. Army Transport "CROOK", Manila Bay, will be received at the Office of the Department Quartermaster, Water Transportation Division, Third Floor, U.S. Army Building, opposite Pier No. 1, Manila, until 11 A.M., April 11th, 1921, at which time and place they will be opened.

Full description of vessel, terms of sale, blank proposals etc., may be obtained by applying to the American Consul General, Hongkong. [537]

Partial Description
Twin Screw
Steel Hull
Tonnage, Gross ... 4186 tons
Net ... 3703
Length ... 430' 3"
Beam ... 47' 1"
Moulded Depth ... 21' 3"
Mean Draft Light ... 11' 11"
... Loaded ... 21' 3"
Displacement (normal) ... 6300 tons
Built in ... 1892
Bunker capacity ... 1938 tons
Speed ... 13 knots
Equipped with wireless.

Full description of vessel, terms of sale, blank proposals etc., may be obtained by applying to the American Consul General, Hongkong. [537]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,
MONDAY,
MARCH 7th,
at
9.15 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist:
Miss BERTHA MEISCHKE.

[638]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful

and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

[11]

BIRTHS.

MURDOCH.—At the Peak Hospital, on March 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR MURDOCH, a son. [567]

ORTON.—At Shanghai, on February 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. T. ORTON, a son.

TILLEY.—At Shanghai, on February 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. PERCY TILLEY, a daughter.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE.—At Shanghai, on February 20th, M. A. MACKENZIE, aged 63 years, late chief engineer str. *Patriot*.

TYE.—At Anking, Anhui, on February 18th, THOMAS WILLIAM TYE.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Rd. C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEM STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 4TH, 1921.

THE "MUI TSAI" QUESTION.

A RECENT issue of the *North China Daily News* contains a special article and also an editorial comment on the agitation in regard to the girl slave question in Hongkong. The writer of the special article refers to the notice that has been taken of the practice in England and notably in the House of Commons, and remarks that possibly "the matter has assumed a more serious aspect than it should have done because of the unfortunate term that has been applied to the practice."

But whether this be the case or not, the writer of the article hoped to show that the "Mui Tsai" (the Cantonese term) is full of potentialities for good, which probably are not overbalanced by the possibilities of bad. The matter is deemed to have a local application at Shanghai, "for the practice seems to be general all over China and on that ground is of interest to Shanghai."

The practice is described by the writer of the special article who concludes that it will be seen that "the opportunities for the Mui Tsai in the matter of bettering herself cannot be entirely despised if she is fortunate enough to fall into the hands of good people." There is much virtue in the "it" in this connection. The writer admits that there is

another side of the picture in which is shown the unfortunate lot of those girls who are sold into families where vicious mistresses and brutal masters make for them a most miserable

life. Such cases are not uncommon, as the continual reports of cruelty to slave girls in the Courts in Shanghai and Hongkong clearly demonstrate. Such cases are too frequent to be ignored and they constitute in themselves the most serious indictment of the whole system. Turned into drudges and subjected to the whims of a cruel mistress or a brutal master the lot of these unfortunates is often most unhappy. It is probably the recognition of this fact which led Europeans and some Chinese to institute refuges for such, both in Hongkong and Shanghai. In the former, it is well known, the Po Leung Kok, in Shanghai the Slave Refuge and the Door of Hope. To these places girls can flee when their lives become unbearable and the Courts will regularize their staying in such institutions. Again, the police will act when they know of a case of persistent cruelty, when, as often as not, the culprits, besides losing their slave girl, are sentenced to some sort of punishment.

In the sense that the property in the child passes for a monetary consideration the system may be called slavery: by reason of the fact that outside places where foreign influence is of importance, slave girls may be cruelly treated without any remedy, the system may be open to severe criticism, but the amount of real good that can come out of it leads the writer to believe that a much stronger case has to be made out against the practice than its critics have made up to the present.

Our Shanghai contemporary in its leading article confesses that there can be little doubt that as the system stands it does amount to "slavery." "Yet its benevolent aspects," it says, "are such as to discount many of the terrors of that name, and while the practice may be discredited by the cases of abuse which become known, it is very much open to doubt whether those agitating against it have yet made out a case as should force the British Government to take steps to eradicate it from Hongkong."

On this we may remark in the first place that the agitation is not directed towards a sudden eradication of the practice, but, for the present, towards its regulation and control. We have no reason to suppose it to be the benevolent institution that it is often represented to be. We know of many Chinese in this Colony who utterly condemn the practice as an evil. The Central Government of China has so condemned and formally prohibited it, but is at present powerless to suppress it. It may be, as our Shanghai contemporary says, that "the little slave girl in a good family . . . is generally more fortunate than she would have been had she remained with her parents and shared their own more or less desperate life." Something of the same kind of argument was advanced when slavery was being suppressed in America. It obviously cannot follow that the suppression of the practice of buying and selling of children would deprive good families in China, any more than in England, of the opportunity of rendering aid to poor parents in desperate straits. Children could still be hired for domestic service and retain their freedom to go into families which promised to afford them the good treatment they naturally desire. It is very plausible to say that a child who is ill-treated can flee to the Po Leung Kok in Hongkong or to the Slave Refuge or the Door of Hope in Shanghai, but what Chinese child of tender years has any knowledge of its human rights under either British or Chinese law? Of course, "the police will act when they know of a case of persistent cruelty," but the police are not omniscient. Even in England it is not left entirely to the police to hunt out where cruelty to children is practiced. Nearly every town has its branch of the Society for the Protection of Children, and its uniformed inspectors; and if that is required in the towns of the United Kingdom it is infinitely more necessary in a Crown Colony like Hongkong, where the practice of buying children is so general. It is too often overlooked by the advocates of *laissez faire* in this matter that in the vast majority of cases the purchase of children in Hongkong and in China generally, we suppose, is a purely commercial speculation. It is a practice not confined to wealthy families, but is very common among people of slender means—such as clerks in business houses, and even by amahs. We have heard one of the leading Chinese residents of Hongkong express the opinion that fully ninety per cent. of the children bought in Hongkong are bought really as a commercial speculation. They are purchased at a very tender age for a few dollars; "trained to domestic service" for a few years, and sold in "marriage" perhaps for many times the original purchase price. In circumstances like these, it will instantly be recognized that the system is open to great abuse, especially in the case of children who fail to develop personal attractions which enhance their marketable value. We entirely disagree with our Shanghai contemporary when it says that the most that can be done is to provide places of refuge to which the ill-

treated can resort for protection. It seems ludicrous to suggest that a child who knows nothing of its rights will flee to any institution for shelter. If we cannot yet have a system of registration, we need at least the Committee that Lord Minto has suggested to keep constant watch over the interests of these girls. At present not even the Government can say how many hundreds or thousands of them there are in the Colony, but it will be seen from the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Legislative Council that the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK, K.C., has extracted from the Government a promise to add a column in the schedule for the forthcoming census, requesting the information desired on the subject. We can certainly promise that the agitation will not cease until some practical measures are brought into operation which shall afford to these little girls a greater degree of protection and freedom than they now enjoy. The doom of the system has been pronounced by the Chinese Government, and a British Colony on the fringe of China ought not by word or deed to lend any encouragement to a practice which is a flagrant violation of the universal law of the Empire.

Professor Danenberg's pupils gave a second pianoforte recital, last night, at the City Hall, a large and appreciative audience present. The programme given on Monday was repeated.

The collections at the Cathedral, on February 20th, for the Famine Fund in North China amounted to \$738. Three donations were subsequently received, bringing up the total to \$798.

A card showing the racing fixtures for this year in Shanghai shows that in all there will be 33 days of racing, the "close season" being from the Dragon Boat Festival until September 16th, the Mid-Autumn Festival.

A Peking telegram to the Chinese Press states that the Government, having no funds for political purposes, has sold certain properties in the old German Concession at Tientsin for \$463,000, which is just enough to carry them over their difficulties.

Honorary life membership diplomas are being prepared at Shanghai for the members of St. George's Society, who served in the Great War, and it is hoped they will be ready for presentation at the Society's annual celebration on St. George's Day, April 23rd.

Word has been received in Yokohama of the death of Mr. J. W. Copmann of New York on February 8th. Mr. Copmann was General Manager of the Standard Oil Co. in Japan and for the Far East for a long period of years, having his headquarters in Yokohama.

A severe earthquake occurred on February 14th at Golemba near Mount Fuji. The vibrations were most violent near the Kinosaka pass forming the boundary of Suruga and Kai provinces, where a big landslide took place in consequence, and traffic was suspended.

A Chinese news agency states that the Waichiao has presented a Note to the Japanese Legation at Peking requesting the evacuation of the Chientao district by the Japanese police force and demanding Japan's reply in connection with the bombardment of a Chinese junk at Mago.

The Portuguese Vice-Consulate at Yokohama has been raised to the status of a Consulate, according to a communication from the Portuguese Government through the Minister at Tokyo. Mr. Jayme Lourenco Rangel, the Vice-Consul, has been promoted to Consul and will remain in charge of the post at Yokohama.

The Chinese Press reports that the Government has telegraphed to Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, stating that, as commercial relations between China and India have increased considerably in recent years, he should approach the British Foreign Office with a view to the establishment of consulates in various parts of India.

The Commission on Legal Rights, states a Chinese Press telegram, in discussing a special court in Shanghai to supersede the Mixed Court, have decided that the latter court shall be abolished and seven British, French, and German (1) scholars be instituted as judges. A draft of seven articles has been drawn up and will be referred in due course to the Ministry of Justice for consideration.

The programme of the Organ Recital to be given next Monday, at 9.15 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral, will include several popular items, such as the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Handel's "Largo," and the finale of Tchaikovsky's furious Pathetic Symphony. The vocalists will be Miss Bertha Meischke, who has not appeared here before and who is a *diplomée* of the Hague Conservatoire of Music. She will be heard in items by Franck and Gounod.

Peking, a Northern contemporary says, celebrated China New Year with greater enthusiasm than has been evident for some time past, a fact which is all the more extraordinary in view of the distress outside the Capital and the poverty of the Government. On New Year's day the main streets were illuminated with red lanterns, and on New Year's Day every shop was beflagged, while aeroplanes hovered over the city and dropped good wishes expressed on printed coloured slips of paper. Business was completely suspended for three days, and normal conditions were not expected for a week.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALLIES' ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

OCCUPATION OF TOWNS FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The gravity of the Allied pronouncement to-day is everywhere recognised. The strictest secrecy is observed regarding the reply, in accordance—as one leading paper rather tacitly says—with the now established practice of open diplomacy. It is reliably understood, however, that the reply will be in the nature of an ultimatum with the shortest time-limit, threatening military and economic action. It is foreboded that failure in compliance with the ultimatum will entail the occupation of certain German towns. Düsseldorf and Duisburg are mentioned in this connection, also Mannheim and Dortmund—of which the two last-named would constitute the eventual flankguard for a larger operation in which Frankfurt and Darmstadt will be embraced, in case of continued German obstinacy. Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson have declared that these plans can be executed without re-mobilization. It is considered that economic penalties alone will not operate quickly enough.

Although the Allies are now unanimous as regards the course of action they should pursue, it is believed that an agreement was not reached without considerable conflict of opinion.

The *Daily Herald* says that the French threatened to embark on punitive measures alone, if the Allies did not agree to immediate action.

The Italians supported Mr. Lloyd George, and counselled patience and another chance to the Germans, who, incidentally, are in constant communication with Berlin.

With a view of thoroughly impressing the public with the justice of the reparations demands, the papers print striking illustrations showing by means of a map of England super-imposed on the map of France how eighteen counties wholly and large portions of three would have been partly devastated if the war had been fought in England. They also reproduce Carl Wagner's famous picture, painted by royal command, depicting the dictation of peace terms to the crushed Frenchmen Thiers and Favre at Versailles in 1871.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Mr. Lloyd George, to-day, made an important speech, on behalf of the Allies, on the subject of German reparations.

ALLIES' INTENTIONS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Information from an authoritative French source is to the effect that failing German acceptance on the basis of the Paris Agreement of the reparations terms by noon on March 7th, the Allies will immediately occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort and Düsseldorf, impose a tax on the sales of German goods in Allied countries and establish a Customs line on the Rhine under Allied control.

FEELING IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 3rd.

A feeling of pessimism tinged with defiance is prevalent in political circles here. The despatches from London and from Paris talking of the menace of penal measures have elicited the comment that such measures would mean the tearing up of the Treaty of Versailles.

The *Lokalanzeiger* says that the occupation of more German territory would be of advantage to the Empire, tactically and politically, because the illegality of such an action would free Germany from all obligations under the Treaty. All control commissions would have to leave Germany and all questions regarding peace would have to be settled anew.

The Pan-German *Deutsche Zeitung* says, "When the first French soldier marches into a town outside the occupied territory the Treaty of Versailles will cease to exist and we shall again be in the position of a State at war."

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, March 2nd.

A communiqué states that the Allied delegations conferred at St. James' Palace at noon and heard the report of their legal and economic advisers. They subsequently conferred with Marshal Foch, Sir Henry Wilson and other military experts and adjourned at one o'clock. The meeting will resume at Downing Street at five o'clock this afternoon.

ALLIES' REPLY.

LONDON, March 2nd.

The evening's meetings of the Conference, which is described as of a momentous character, unanimously agreed to plans which the Germans will be summoned to hear at noon to-morrow.

SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, March 2nd.

The German special correspondents in London emphasise the seriousness of the situation. While holding the opinion that the negotiations have not broken down, they believe that Mr. Lloyd George spoke with intentional sharpness as an offset to Herr von Simons' rejection of the Paris decisions.

The papers following the line taken by the correspondents, believe that the Allies will realise that they are dwelling in the region of illusions, and that a second and even a third Conference will be necessary to bring them back to reality. All declare that Herr von Simons' offer represents the limit of Germany's capacity.

A Paris message says the *Echo de Paris* states that the Eastern Railway has been ordered to prepare to transport reinforcements to the Rhine.

LATEST CABLES.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LAST CABINET SESSION.

PATHETIC FAREWELL SCENES.

LONDON, March 3rd.

There was a pathetic scene at President Wilson's last Cabinet meeting.

The session lasted three and a half hours and consisted, mainly, of reminiscences and "leave-taking."

President Wilson shook hands with each colleague and spoke a few words of thanks and praise. His voice was often trembling.

The members of the Cabinet, as a parting gift, presented their chief with the chair in which the latter had presided at some of the most momentous deliberations in American history.

President Wilson, in exchange, gave each member of the Cabinet an autographed copy of a photograph of the Cabinet in session.

The President remained alone in the room for some time after his colleagues had departed, and then, leaning on his stick and limping slightly, slowly passed out of the Executive Office for the last time.

NEW PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON.

DECLARATION OF FAITH IN HIS COUNTRY.

MARION (Ohio), March 3rd.

While bidding farewell to his neighbors here, prior to his departure for Washington, the President-elect's voice betrayed considerable emotion. He declared that he went to work confident that all was well. "I believe," he said, "in the security of the American Republic. I believe that a hundred million Americans will be at the back of a right-minded Executive. I have neither enmity nor jealousy in my heart. I know that for that reason I like the great citizenship of America."

U.S. ARMY ESTIMATES.

PROSPECTS OF PASSAGE IN PRESENT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.

The conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives has agreed to the Army Appropriation Bill providing an Army of 152,000 of enlisted men during the next financial year. The agreement evidently ensures the passage of the Army Budget Estimates of \$385,000,000 in the present session.

U.S. NAVY BILL.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.

The obstructive tactics of the Opposition in the Senate is endangering the passage of the Navy Bill.

NAVY LEAGUE SENSATION.

FIVE PROMINENT MEMBERS RESIGN.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Five members of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, including Mr. Arnold White, vice-chairman, Mr. Archibald Hurd, the *Daily Telegraph's* naval correspondent, and Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, have resigned, it is understood, owing to the ascendant group favouring an Anglo-American agreement with a view to limitation of armaments at the earliest possible moment, while those who have resigned hold that the League's business is to concentrate on the maintenance of Great Britain's naval supremacy at all costs.

EARLIER CABLES.

FLEETS OF THE FUTURE.

RELATIVE STRENGTH IN SHIPS OF POST-WAR DESIGN.

LONDON, March 2nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Viscount Curzon, Sir James Craig said that by 1924 the British navy would have one ship, the United States eighteen, and Japan eight embodying the lessons of the war, while by 1925 the numbers would be the same, except that Japan would have thirteen. He could not state what the relative strength of the three Navies would be in 1924 and 1925.

WOOLWICH BYE-ELECTION.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD DEFEATED.

LONDON, March 2nd.

The bye-election at Woolwich, occasioned by the resignation of the Labour member, Mr. Will Crooks, resulted as follows:

Mr. Gee (Coalition Unionist) 13,794

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Labour) 13,040

NEAR EASTERN PROBLEM.

REPLY OF TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, March 2nd.

It is understood that the Anglo-Government's reply to the Allied questions agrees to an Inter-Allied Commission of Enquiry regarding Thrace and Smyrna, in the meanwhile suggesting the substitution of an Allied for the Greek Administration there. Anglo is prepared to sign the Treaty of Sèvres, but draws attention to certain clauses as being inconsistent with the freedom of Turkish nations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE.

PARIS, March 1st.

The League of Nations Committee on Military Affairs has decided to invite six nations who are members, notably France, Great Britain and Japan, each to send a delegate to the newly established Armaments Committee. —Havas.

MANDATES PROBLEM.

LEAGUE'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

PARIS, March 3rd.

The reply of the Council of the League of Nations to the United States' Note with regard to mandates, dealing with the American contention that the approbation of the United States is essential in order to render valid the Council's decisions with regard to mandates, declares that the rights of the United States are not contested, but that the United States is complicating the situation by abstaining from ratification of the Treaty and holding aloof from the League. —As regards "A" Mandates, the Council has already decided to postpone consideration and, in response to the request by the United States, consideration of "B" Mandates will be adjourned till its next session. The Council invites the United States to participate in the discussions at the next session, as the complicated and delicate question of mandates can scarcely be treated by an exchange of official Notes. With regard to "C" Mandates, the Council does not enjoy the same liberty of action as in regard to the others.

With regard to the United States' objection to the allocation of Yap to Japan, the reply declares that the United States has several times refused to approve the assignment of this island to any State. It points out that the re-partition of territories submitted to mandate is in the province of the Supreme Council, not the Council of the League, which is only concerned with the administration of these territories. Consequently, if there exists a misunderstanding it is between the United States and the Allies, rather than between the United States and the League. The reply concludes with the hope that the explanations will meet with the approval of the United States and that the latter's reply will permit a continuation of the study of solutions.

NEW ADMINISTRATION TO REPLY.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.

The responsibility of replying to the Note will be left to the new Administration.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

"THE HEART OF INDIA IS SOUND AND TRUE."

BOMBAY, March 2nd.

Replying to the Governor's speech at a farewell ceremony, the Duke of Connaught said that he left India as he arrived in a spirit of affection and sympathy, firmly believing that the new Constitution would place India securely on the upward road to the realisation of her high ideals. His Royal Highness urged his hearers not to forget the long comradeship between the vast Eastern continent and the little island in the North Sea. He was taking back a message to England that greater effort must be made there to understand and appreciate the Indian viewpoint. The Duke said that India has carried the weight to which it was entitled. One outstanding merit of the new Constitution was that the views of the Government of India must henceforth weigh more heavily as more truly representing the Indian standpoint than hitherto, but his message to England would be mainly one of confidence—namely: "The heart of India is sound and true; her loyalty untarnished; her progress great; her hopes high. Keep close and sympathetic touch with her; send her your best, and you need have no doubt, no misgiving, regarding her future friendship."

INDIA'S FISCAL RELATION TO THE EMPIRE.

THE QUESTION OF PREFERENCE.

LONDON, March 2nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Randles, Mr. Montagu announced that a Commission will be appointed to examine, with reference to all interests concerned, the future fiscal policy of the Government of India, including the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference. Mr. Montagu emphasised that no decision with regard to Imperial Preference could be taken until the Commission had reported.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks asked whether Mr. Montagu would wholeheartedly support the principle of Imperial Preference. Mr. Montagu replied that he was very anxious that, in any fiscal arrangement devised for the Empire and India, India should take her place as a free partner of the British Empire and follow the general Imperial practice. —(Cheers.)

RUMOURS OF RUSSIAN RISINGS.

DENIAL BY TRADE DELEGATION.

LONDON, March 2nd.

It is noteworthy that the usual wireless messages received from Moscow yesterday do not refer to disturbances. The Russian trade delegation, which has arrived in London, declares that rumours of risings on a large scale against the Soviet are untrue.

PETROGRAD DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Notwithstanding the Russian Trade Delegation's denial, the Foreign Office has received information substantiating yesterday's message from Helsinki describing the disturbances in Petrograd.

OBSCURE MOSCOW SITUATION.

RIGA, March 2nd.

Although Reuter's correspondent at Helsinki to-night announced that the Soviets had succeeded in subduing the rising at Petrograd with troops brought from the front, the situation at Moscow and other places is still obscure.

DAVIS CUP.

NEW ASPIRANTS.

NEW YORK, March 2nd.

Czechoslovakia and the Philippines have issued a challenge for the Davis Cup.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EMPIRE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVY.

HONGKONG PAYS NOTHING.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Rear-Admiral T. B. S. Adair made a typically blunt sailor's speech as regards the Empire's contribution towards the maintenance of the Navy, on the motion of adjournment, in the House of Commons. He prefaced his remarks with the observation that it was high time we announced our naval policy to the world. If we claimed rivalry in battleship building, millions of money, possibly a future war, might be saved. There were only the United States and Japan to consider. Treaties were liable to end.

Continuing, he said that if we built battleships it would be necessary to develop great bases at an enormous cost. In this connection we would have to turn Singapore into another Rosyth.

Rear-Admiral Adair submitted that the Dominions and the other possessions had not done half enough towards the upkeep of the Navy. On the basis of volume of trade they ought to contribute two-fifths of the cost of the Navy. The cry for a White Australia, meant a Navy there at least comparable to Japan's Navy. India contributed very little. Canada's Navy was a lamentable failure. South Africa's contribution was ridiculous, having regard to its trade. The West Indies, Hongkong and a hundred other places from which tremendous trade flowed both ways contributed nothing. He asked why not. Apart from the inequity of naval competition, we could not afford to compete with a country like America, unless the Dominions paid part of the cost.

Col. Sir James Craig, soothingly replying, stated that the Navy Estimates were to be introduced on March 16th, and it would be improper to anticipate them. The gallant Admiral's remarks, he said, would be carefully reviewed and would help the Cabinet to come to a decision.

GOVERNOR-OF INDO-CHINA.

PARIS, March 1st.

M. Maurice Long, Governor-General of French Indo-China, is sailing to-morrow, bound for the East. —Havas.

SHANGHAI WEATHER.

SHANGHAI, March 3rd.

The extraordinary atmospheric conditions culminated on Wednesday in a heavy snowfall. The maximum temperature suddenly became 41° whereas on Sunday it was 77°. This is a record for half a century.

A LADY PRACTITIONER IN A SHANGHAI COURT.

SHANGHAI, March 3rd.

An interesting innovation at the Mixed Court was the admission to practice of Madame Alexandre Rosenberg, the first lady practitioner in a Shanghai Court.

A NEW TYPE OF SUBMARINE.

A statement published in Berlin states that Doctor Oswald Flamm, professor of naval construction at Charlottenburg Technical College, is working on plans for a new type of submarine which will possess far greater fighting power than any vessels of this class built during the war. Flamm, it is stated, is already in a position to design a submarine of any size which could carry armoured decks, armoured sides, and armoured upper works. He has completed designs for a submarine of 1,443 tons armoured in this way with 35 mm. plates and possessing a speed above water of 17 knots. He is at work on plans for a submarine cruiser of 4,970 tons heavily gunned and able to travel 25 knots. The plans for this vessel are almost completed. Flamm has in view a submarine cruiser of from 6,400 to 8,000 tons with a speed of 23 knots and carrying armour from 60 to 70 millimetres thick. These achievements have been rendered possible through a new principle of stabilisation which Flamm is said to have discovered. The agency which publishes the statement says that Britain, Holland and Italy have acquired patents for Flamm's monster submarine and that negotiations with the United States are in progress.

GERMAN LABOUR TROUBLE.

SHIPBUILDING PLANT CLOSED DOWN.

BERLIN, March 1st.

Owing to the failure to end the labour dispute all workmen of the Vulkan shipbuilding yards at Stettin have been dismissed.

U.S. ANTI-TRUST LAW.

CHARGES AGAINST CEMENT CORPORATIONS.

NEW YORK, March 2nd.

Seventy-four big cement corporations and forty individual officers thereof have been indicted in the Federal Court charged with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, March 2nd.

Mr. Champ Clark (ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives) has died from pleurisy.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

QUESTION OF COUNCIL EXTENSION.

UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY RECOMMENDED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The following are the suggestions and recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the matter of changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council.

We recommend that the Council be enlarged by the addition of three official members and six unofficial members so as to consist of H.E. the Governor, 12 official members and 14 unofficial members.

This will mean that there will be an unofficial majority and we consider that subject to adequate safeguards the principle of the unofficial majority should be recognised. We are of opinion that this should be the first step towards extending the representative character of the Council.

The smallness of the unofficial majority recommended and the diversity of character of the unofficial membership when compared with the homogeneous official vote will probably in practice be found to result in the control of the proceedings of Council remaining with Government. But adequate safeguards should be provided to ensure the passage of legislation considered by Government to be essential to public welfare and to prevent the passage of undesirable legislation. For this purpose we suggest the adoption of sections 51, 52 and 53 of the new Ceylon Constitution (printed as Appendix B).

We recommend further that the present right of protest contained in section XVIII of the Standing Rules should be retained but a proviso that such protest must be forwarded without undue delay to the Secretary of State should be added.

We recommend that with one exception the official members of Council should hold their seats by virtue of their offices. We consider that a seat on Council should involve a real responsibility for official members as it does for unofficials. Official members should be expected to speak on the introduction of Bills concerning their departments, to reply to debate on such bills, to answer "Questions" concerning their departments and generally to take a more active part in Council proceedings.

We recommend that the official members should consist of—

H.E. the Governor; and the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's Regular Troops in the Straits Settlements;

and the holders for the time being of the Offices of—

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Resident Councillor, Penang.

The Resident Councillor, Malacca.

The Treasurer.

The Colonial Engineer.

The Director of Medical Services.

The Director of Education.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Collector of Land Revenue, Singapore.

One member to be nominated by name by H.E. the Governor to enable him to avail himself of the special experience of any officer whose post may not be of Council rank.

We recommend that the 14 unofficial members should consist of—

Seven Europeans.

Three Chinese.

Two natives of British India.

One representative of the Malay race.

One Eurasian.

Members must, of course, be British subjects.

Of the European members we recommend that—

One be elected by British members of the Chamber of Commerce, Singapore.

One be elected by the British members of the Chamber of Commerce of Penang.

One be nominated by H.E. from the residents of the Settlement of Penang.

One be nominated by H.E. from the residents of the Settlement of Malacca.

Three be nominated by His Excellency from the residents of the Settlement of Singapore.

We recommend that the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang be given the absolute right of election of one member each and not merely the right of recommending a member to His Excellency as at present, but we are of opinion that the right of election should be confined to British members and that elections should be carried out under Rules approved by the Governor-in-Council. As the membership of these Chambers consists largely of firms and companies it will be necessary to define what are British firms and companies and for this purpose we recommend that the definition be as follows:—

A firm shall not be deemed to be a British firm unless at least 75 per cent. of the members thereof are British subjects.

A company shall not be deemed to be a British company unless all the Directors are British subjects and at least 75 per cent. of the voting power is held by British subjects.

We recommend that the remaining members of Council shall all be nominated by H.E. the Governor. Of the Chinese members we recommend that wherever possible one shall be a resident of Singapore, one a resident of Penang and the third a resident of Malacca. Of the two Indian members we recommend that one shall be a Mohammedan and one a Hindu.

We consider that ability to read and speak the English language fluently is a necessary qualification for membership of Council.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NAVIGATION OF UPPER YANGTZE.

YARROW EXPERT STUDYING GORGES.

The problem of safely navigating the Yangtze river between Iching and Chungking is becoming more and more important for the development of the vast natural resources of Szechuan.

The history of steam navigation on these waters—since 1807, when Mr. Archibald Little took his launch *Szechuan* up through "rapids and gorges" safely to Chungking—is well known to those of the shipping folk in this part of China, all of whom will be very interested to learn that Sir Alfred Yarrow, head of the famous shipbuilding firm of Yarrow & Co., has now sent out Mr. W. M. Marriner, one of his most talented and experienced experts in the art of light-draught shipbuilding, to investigate steam navigation conditions on the Upper Yangtze.

Mr. Marriner is already in the Gorges, where he will make a study of the characteristics of the rapids and other phenomena peculiar to that section of the river, and where he has already met Capt. Blant and has collaborated with him on the many technical points in connection with steamships on those turbulent waters.

EARLY PIONEERS.

As is well-known, the steamer *Shuhan*—which has proved so successful, and so well adapted to cope with the difficult and dangerous conditions of navigation—was built by Messrs. Yarrow in 1912. She was the outcome of an interchange of ideas between Sir Alfred Yarrow, his expert staff and Capt. Blant, and her advent heralded a considerable advance in steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze. And, furthermore, it has stimulated further efforts on the part of Messrs. Yarrow to evolve a type of vessel still more efficient for Upper Yangtze navigation. There is now much more data of a practical nature for the Yarrow experts to work upon.

And the problem of the steamer for the rapids and gorges will be attacked from both the practical and the scientific standpoints. Experiments will be carried out by the highly trained staff of the National Physical Laboratory in their famous ship-testing tank, and with the great advantage gained from up-to-date practical experience on the spot, combined with the latest developments in naval architecture, a further successful stride in Upper Yangtze steam navigation should certainly result.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

The Yarrow-type river gunboat has been long in vogue on the Upper Yangtze and has an excellent record, especially H.M.S. *Widgeon* which went up to Chungking in 1906 and has been going ever since.

Recently one of the latest type of Yarrow gunboats, H.M.S. *Cricketer*, of the Insect Class, made a trial trip beyond Ichang. She is 30 feet longer than any of the other vessels navigating the gorges, and some anxiety was felt concerning her; however, she behaved and manoeuvred as perfectly in the swirling waters of the Yachang—a particularly nasty stretch—that she inspired the greatest confidence, and doubtless further developments with these vessels will take place.

Sir Alfred Yarrow has had great forethought in sending out Mr. Marriner at this opportune moment, and the firm of Yarrow will surely benefit therefrom to a very considerable extent. —N.C. Daily News.

GERMAN NAVAL "SECRET."

SENTENCE FOR TEN-YEAR-OLD CRIME.

The relentlessness of German justice when it is a question of naval or military integrity was seen in a case at Hamburg on January 15th, when a workman named Lindinger was sent to prison for 18 months for stealing the plans of the *Goeben* before she was built and trying to sell them. The alleged crime was thus nearly 10 years old at the time of the trial.

The fact that Lindinger did not succeed seemed to count for nothing in the eyes of the Court. The accused was employed in the Bloem and Voss works at Hamburg

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK & OR BOSTONvia Suez or Panama Canals at Owners' Option.
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing about End of March.**LLOYD TRIESTINO**For **BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.**

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B/Lading
S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... sailing on or about 8th March.For **SHANGHAI**S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 15th March.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.**NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.**
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.For **JAVA**S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 12th March.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 24th March.For **JAPAN**

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" ... sailing on or about 8th March.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transhipment at CALCUTTA.In conjunction with the
INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.
TOYAMA MARU ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 20th Apr., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.**LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.**KLEIST MARU ... Thursday, 10th Mar., at 11 a.m.
MISAKI MARU ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 1st Apr., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.**HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.**

MITO MARU ... Thursday, 24th March.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 12th March.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU ... Monday, 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.**NEW YORK via Suez.**

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE, WAKASA MARU (sailing from Singapore) Friday, 29th April.**BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.**

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 17th March.

CALCUTTA & BANGALORE via Singapore & Penang.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 7th March.

HEIJIN MARU ... Tuesday, 15th March.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 3rd Mar., at 11 a.m.For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

(via Suez or Panama)

For **NEW YORK**

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
George's Building.Telephone 3165.
Telegrams "Furprince"**GENTLEMEN FOR INDIA.**
SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND ON SOCIAL RELATIONS.

SPORT AND FRIENDSHIP.

Sir Francis Younghusband read a paper on the ties between India and England at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Hotel Victoria.

India, said Sir Francis Younghusband, was rapidly becoming a nation, and by the announcement of August 20th, 1917, the British Government declared its intention to assist India along the road to complete self-Government within the Empire. With that policy he was in entire agreement, but it meant that we must assist and encourage Indians to learn how to govern themselves, and we must have no interference from irresponsible agitators who aimed not at the good of India but the damage of Great Britain. With them we must be utterly remorseless.

But it was not on either political or commercial relations that a permanent, strong, and effective bond between India and England depended. The true tie (Sir Francis Younghusband continued) must be the social tie. We want men who are fortunate enough to be gifted by nature with social talent, with a genius for friendship and for getting on with others—such men as Colonel Kelly, of the 3rd Sikh Pioneers, who, quite outside his purely military duties, would spend hours with his men, speaking to them in their own patois, discussing with them their village affairs and the prospects of their crops, telling them tales and listening to theirs. A company officer may be doing more towards attaching India to England than a Commander-in-Chief. Outside official duties, when Englishmen in India, soldiers or civilians, can join Indians in pursuit which both enjoy, whether it be polo, cricket, shooting, pig-sticking, or the enjoyment of the beauties of nature or of art, or in the search for truth, there is always the opportunity for friendship to be formed. This process of social relationship is already in operation. What is not recognized is its importance. The Viceroy and Governors we send out from England should be chosen mainly for their social qualifications, and their social duties should be regarded as of more importance than their political duties. Already we have a glimmering of the importance of the social factor in their selection. We choose men of good social position for those posts, and many a man who finds his way as a matter of course, into a Cabinet of politicians would be turned down at once for appointment as a Governor. The qualifications of the wife are also considered. We put up with any kind of a wife in a Prime Minister. But in selecting a Viceroy we will often rule out a man on account of his wife. The time is come, in fact, when we ought seriously to consider the advisability of having Royal Viceroys, or, at any rate, Viceroys of the social standing and social qualities of the Duke of Devonshire, for example.

INDIA'S FREEDOM FROM VULGARITY. To strengthen the social tie between India and England we must qualify ourselves specially for it and train ourselves in social service. For such service it is gentlemen that are required. Canada and Australia give the impression that they do not want English gentlemen. But India most assuredly does want them. For dealing with Indian Princes, for ruling Indian districts, leading Indian soldiers, handling frontier tribesmen, and revivifying the varied millions of cultured Indians, they are of precisely the type that is required. Indians have many defects, but the defect of vulgarity is not one of them. You may spend years in India and travel from one end of it to another, but you will not discover a trace of vulgarity. Indians are gentlemen and among even the roughest tribes true gentlemen are found. So a gentleman is instinctively recognized and appreciated by Indians. The secret of Lord Kitchener's power was that right down to bottom he was a great gentleman, a genuine lover of his kind, with a high capacity for friendship. His success in winning the devotion of the late Amir of Afghanistan was remarkable. The Royal Family, with their sensitiveness to the changes in national life, have been quick to change with the times. They are as "democratic" as any President of a Republic—perhaps more democratic than some Presidents. But being democratic need not mean losing the ideal of the gentleman. To India, at any rate, if not to the rest of the Empire, it is of enormous importance that the great families of England should follow the lead of the Royal Family. They are sorely needed for the work of uniting India to England.

For the Government service itself there is also an urgent need for gentlemen from England. The astonishing thing is that the Government of India make no attempt to get them. They know perfectly well that the one essential qualification which Englishmen in their military and civil service should possess is that they should be gentlemen. They know that the Indians themselves want and like to have them. And yet the Government of India makes the main qualification for these services the capacity for passing a literary examination. As long as this method of choosing men for service in India continues, and the conditions of service are so little attractive that men of the highest social position in England will not go there, we cannot expect India to be closely tied to England. The Diplomatic Service secures the type of man that would be admirably adapted for service in India, but the Indian service does not attract them. What the Government of India has to do is first of all to make up their mind that it is gentlemen that they require, and then determine to treat gentlemen as gentlemen. The Reform scheme, which many seem to think sounds the doom of the Englishman in India, seems the gateway by which he will enter into a far wider and higher sphere of activity. There is nothing in it to prevent an Englishman standing for an Indian constituency, or rising to the position of Minister responsible to an Indian electorate. The scheme gives openings to Englishmen such as they never had before.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENAPP" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 5th Mar. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on 5th Mar. 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, February 27th, 1921. [539]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TELAMON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th Mar. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Mar. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd Mar., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1921. 553

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 9th March, 1921, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1921. [554]**P. & O. S. N. CO.**

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA," Captain Babu, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about THURSDAY, the 10th, MARCH, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—**MACKINNON, MAKENZIE & CO.,** Agents.
Hongkong, February 28th, 1921. [540]**VETARZO** DR. E. CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF ALL THE LIVER AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Price 1/6. Sent by Post 2/6. Write to Dr. E. Clerc, 10, Rue de la Harpe, Paris.**ON SALE.** BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1920. With Index, Price 5/6. On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" Fri., 4th Mar., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" Sat., 5th Mar., 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "CHUNSIANG" Tues., 8th Mar., D'light.
TIENTSIN ... "CHIPSANG" Tues., 8th Mar., D'light.
SHANGHAI & TAIPEI ... "HOPSIANG" Tues., 8th Mar., D'light.
KOBE ... "LAISANG" Tues., 8th Mar., D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TEOPAO" Wed., 9th Mar., 9 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through Bills can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when Indochina offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, Mar. 5th, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 211.

GLEN AND SHIRE
Joint Service of Steamers.**U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**

OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Due Hongkong
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 15th Mar.
S.S. "PENSARVONSHIRE" ... 28th Mar.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... 12th Apr.
S.S. "GLENLYN" ... 28th Apr.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong
S.S. "GLENARIFF" ... 11th Mar. GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S.S. "GLENAPP" ... 25th Mar. GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 211 and 22 and 2396.



Cable Address
Kawakisen, Kobe.
Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sansomby
3844, 3935.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MARATA ARA.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are carried in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 3,100 tons each deadweight.

Also in the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 3,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 3,400 tons deadweight each.

(Balance of the Kawasaki Steamship Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and other particulars apply to—

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

Kobe, Japan.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, JERAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to undersigned.

or to BRIS & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 5th Mar. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 5th Mar. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 5th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 5th Mar. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"PAOTING"	On 5th Mar. 3 P.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th Mar. Noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & LONO	"TAKING"	On 5th Mar. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY	Mar. 4th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIPOONG"	—	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY	Mar. 8th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	Mar. 11th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"OHIMI" ... 10,000	On or about 13th Mar.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, RINGA, POER, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 13th March.
PORT SAID	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 23th March.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. BODENFUSCH.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,

MAURITIUS, East & South Africa, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	5,000	5th Mar. 10 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	10th Mar. Noon	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,000	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	25th Mar.	do.
"NANIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	5,414	11th Apr.	S'pore, Colombo, & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS"	4,700	8th Mar. 1 P.M. (Singapore)	
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,510	17th Mar.	Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & B'goun

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th March	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	5th April	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NANKIN"	7,000	8th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,649	8th Mar.	Shanghai & Kof
"KHYBER"	9,000	14th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Ticket Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dorell, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"SHUNKO MARU" ... Friday 16th March.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE—PASSENGER SERVICE.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday 18th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Friday 11th March.

"KASADO MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Monday 28th Mar.

"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday 29th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Kansu	4th inst.
STRAITS	Vigo	4th inst.
MANILA	Fukien Maru	4th inst.
JAPAN	Anyo Maru	4th inst.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	4th inst.
U.S.A. and MANILA	Kashgar	4th inst.
SHANGHAI	Empress of Asia	4th inst.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	4th inst.
SHANGHAI	Ichang	4th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only)	Seang Lee	5th inst.
London 27th Jan.		
STRAITS	Chakrata	5th inst.
GILBERTS	Wakamatsu	6th inst.
JAPAN	Tuyoko Maru	7th inst.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Kleid	9th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hakong	Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
*Straits and *Bangkok	Yan Chao	Friday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Friday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Kaoliang	Kishu Maru	Friday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits and *Bangkok	Eurypylus	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Hulhow and Bangkok	Ohangchow	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Alderamin	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Talamon	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Suez, Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Kashgar	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. Friday, the 4th Mar.		
Shanghai and North China	Soochow	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Java Fort via Batavia	Tydat	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *N. China	Kansu	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Kumgang	Saturday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"HELENUS"	8th MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"STENTOR"	11th MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"KEEMUN"	23rd MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"NINGHOW"	5th APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"THESEUS"	12th APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"TELAMON"	22nd MAR. Singapore & Liverpool.
"KT. OF THE GARTER"	29th MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"IDOMENEUS"	12th APR. Havre & Liverpool.
"AJAX"	19th APR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TALHYBIUS"	16th MAR. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	8th APR. }
"PROFESILAS"	4th MAY }

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"EURYPYLUS"	3rd MAR. via Suez.
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HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"STENTOR"	11th MAR. for London.
"IDOMENEUS"	12th APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	3rd MAY, for London.
"ANOHISUS"	10th JUNE for Liverpool.
"TEIRESIAS"	7th JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U.S. \$1,489,000
Head Office:	BRANCH:
NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient.

SHANGHAI

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 3rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.90	30.01
Temperature	74	64	68
Humidity	88	68	68
Wind Direction	NW	North	North
Force	1	2	3
Weather	of	o	2
Rain			0.14

Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 75
Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd ... 50

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hankow Branch—Panof Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 3 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. UHANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [30]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

March 3rd.

		March 2nd.
ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	3/3 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/4
	Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
	Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	62 1/2
	Credits, 4 months sight	68 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days sight	47 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	—
	Bank Bills, on demand	17 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	—
	Bank Bills, on demand	17 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight	—
	Private, 30 days sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	93 1/2
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Penco	10 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	par.
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	128
ON HATPHONG.—	On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	90 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	On demand	90 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$3.70 n.m.
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tola		\$92.80
BAR SILVER per oz.		31 1/2
1 per cent.		
Hongkong	10 cents place	\$0.03 Premium.
Hongkong	10 " "	0.10 Discount.
Canton	20 " "	18 20
Canton	10 " "	9 00

Hongkong—10 cents place ... \$0.03 Premium.
Hongkong—10 ... 0.10 Discount.
Canton—20 ... 18.20
Canton—10 ... 9.00

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Canton Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York. New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [73]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1857. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$3,000,000
Reserve Fund	\$3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, February 23rd, 1921. [50]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000

Deposits ... Frs. 885,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Bartholot

General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Leazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Yankow, Swatow, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Yankow, Swatow, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: OHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [51]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$2,500,000
Sterling	\$31,500,000
Silver	\$31,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors: G. T. M. Evans, Esq.—Chairman.

C. M. Downey, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton, Esq.—A. O. Lang, Esq.

A. S. Gubley, Esq.—Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager: A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 26th, 1921. [8]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	45,000,000
Reserve Funds	9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manji.

FORMOSA—Gimn, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinnu, Shinchiku, Taihwa, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOE, Manager.
Hongkong Branch, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors: MR. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLUM.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. L. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	600,000.00

DIRECTORS: Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po.

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yan Tong.

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Suck.

Mr. Ng Chang Luk, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES: LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA.

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Account at the rate of two per cent. per annum on savings accounts four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 6 1/2 per annum
For 9 months at the rate of 7 1/2 per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 8 1/2 per annum

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [51]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£23,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [43]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Funds	Fr. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Manilla, Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Yankow, Swatow, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Yankow, Swatow, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Y. MARBOT, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [45]

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